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JULY 1921

# Bulletin of the University of Georgia

Volume XXI

Number 6

## Law Department THE LUMPKIN LAW SCHOOL



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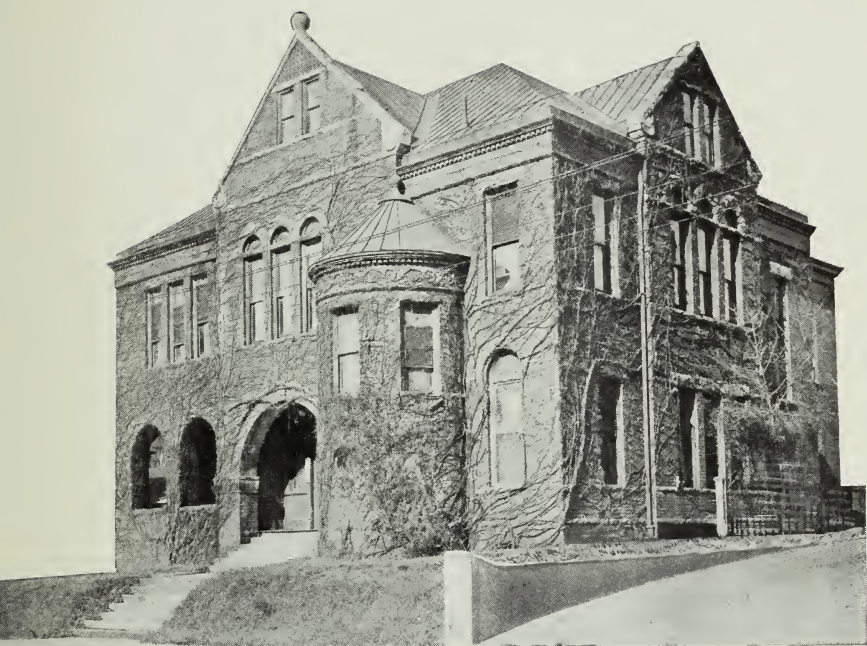
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## Announcement 1921-1922

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Serial Number 320





LUMPKIN LAW SCHOOL.



# THE LAW DEPARTMENT

## The Lumpkin Law School

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### FACULTY.

DAVID C. BARROW, LL.D., Chancellor of the University.  
SYLVANUS MORRIS, LL.D., Dean of the Law Department, Professor  
of Law.  
ANDREW J. COBB, LL.D., Professor of Law.  
WALTER G. CORNETT, LL.B., Professor of Law.  
STEPHEN C. UPSON, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law.  
JOSEPH S. STEWART, Ped.D., Lecturer on Parliamentary Law.

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The next session of this Department begins September 21st, 1921.  
The time requisite for graduation is three years. The fees are \$75.00  
per year, of which \$40.00 are due at entrance and 35.00 at the  
opening of the spring term.

On arrival here, report at the Chancellor's office, or to the Dean,  
at the Lumpkin Law School.

### ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS.

**General.** Students in this Department must be not less than  
eighteen years old, and must be of good moral character.

**First Year Class.** The requirements for admission to the first  
year class include fifteen units. A unit is measured by five weekly  
periods of forty minutes each for one year in a college or high  
school subject. This requirement may be met by presentation of a  
diploma of graduation from a University or College authorized to  
confer it; by presentation of a certificate from a college or accredited  
school; by taking the entrance examinations prescribed by the com-  
mittee on entrance.

### Units Recognized by the University.

Each subject named below is valued at a specific number of units  
if the proper time has been devoted to its preparation, but its value  
cannot rise above that number of units although additional time  
may have been given to it.

English History -----	1 unit
Ancient History or American History and Civil Government	1 unit
Ancient History (Greek and Roman) and Medieval History to 814 A. D. -----	1 unit
Medieval and Modern History from 814 A. D. to the present (for the present, General History may be counted as a unit, but not in addition to Ancient or Medieval and Modern History).	1 unit
English History -----	1 unit

Algebra (to quadratics) -----	1 unit
Algebra (quadratics and beyond) -----	1 or ½ unit
Geometry (plane) -----	1 unit
Geometry (solid) -----	½ unit
Trigonometry -----	½ unit
Latin -----	1, 2, 3, or 4 units
Greek -----	1, 2, or 3 units
German -----	1, or 2 units
French -----	1, or 2 units
Spanish -----	1, or 2 units

(Not less than one unit of any foreign language will be accepted).

Physics -----	½ or 1 unit
Chemistry -----	1 unit
Physical Geography -----	½ or 1 unit
Zoölogy -----	½ or 1 unit
Botany -----	½ or 1 unit
Physical Geography Zoölogy Botany Physiology	} For the present any two of these may be counted together as----- 1 unit
Biology -----	
Agriculture -----	

Free-hand Drawing Manual Training Commercial Subjects	} The Entrance Committee may, after investigating each claim, grant a total credit of not to exceed-----3 units

**Second Year Class.** Applicants for the second year class, in addition to the general requirements and the fifteen units, must have completed one year's course of study in a standard law school, or must have read law under advice and direction in a law office for one year, and must stand satisfactory examinations on the work of the first year class.

### Entrance Examinations.

Examinations for students applying to enter the second year class will be held beginning Monday, 5th September, 1921.

Examinations begin at nine o'clock A. M. each day.

**Transfers.** Students transferring from the Academic Departments must obtain the written permission of the Chancellor and certificates from the proper officer of the University showing that they have been satisfactory students in those departments.

**Elective.** Students not applying for the degree may enter the Department upon complying with the general requirements and presenting the fifteen units.

A student may present, among the general options taken for A.B. and B.S. General, six hours from the curriculum of B.L., provided



the courses taken and the time value of each be approved by the Curriculum Committee.

Not more than three conditions are allowed to pass a student from a lower to a higher class.

No student is admitted to the third year class with first year conditions.

Academic students receive credit for one or more Law Courses, only when a complete course or courses is taken.

### COURSE OF STUDY.

The course in this Department is completed in three years, consisting of six terms. The exercises of the University, including this Department, begin on the third Wednesday in September of each year and end at the annual Commencement on the third Wednesday in June.

The autumn term commences with the college year and closes the day before Christmas.

The spring term commences the day following New Year and closes at Commencement.

Three courses of instruction are pursued, to-wit, the Study Course, the Lecture Course, and Case Study.

The classes meet the professors of law daily, (except Sunday), according to schedule between the hours of 9:10 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., with the previously assigned part of the text-book then being read. The professor delivers lectures explanatory of the text, discusses cases bearing on the text, and question the members of the class on the text, the cases, and the lectures of the previous meeting. The third year is devoted chiefly to the study of cases, and to instruction in practice.

### FIRST YEAR.

Prof. Morris. Six periods a week.

1. **Elementary Principles of Law.** Texts, Blackstone's Commentaries and an American writer on Elementary Law.
2. **Torts.** Texts, Cooley on Torts and Code of Georgia.
3. **Criminal Law.** Texts, Blackstone, Book IV., and Penal Code of Georgia.

Prof. Cobb. Three periods a week.

1. **Constitutional Law.** Constitution of United States. Text book and lectures. Constitution of Georgia. The instrument and lectures.
2. Illustrative cases on the Constitutions.

Prof. Cornett. Five periods a week.

1. **Contracts.** Texts, Lawson on Contracts and Code of Georgia.
2. **Sales.** Texts, Tiffany on Sales, and Code of Georgia.
3. **Agency.** Texts, Reinhard on Agency, and Code of Georgia.
4. **Partnership.** Text and Lectures.

Prof. Upson. Four periods a week.

1. **Municipal Corporations.** Text, Cooley on Municipal Corporations.
2. **Bailments.** Texts, Dobie on Bailments and Carriers.
3. **Persons and Domestic Relations.**

## SECOND YEAR.

Prof. Morris. Six periods a week.

1. **Common Law Pleading.** Text, Shipman's Common Law Pleading.
2. **Equity Principles.** Texts, Bispham's Principles of Equity, and Code of Georgia.
3. **Equity Pleading.** Texts, Rush's Equity Pleading; Code of Georgia; U. S. Equity Rules.
4. **Private Corporations.** Texts, Tompkins on Corporations, and Code of Georgia.

Prof. Cobb. Three periods a week.

1. **Roman Law.** Text and Lectures.
2. **International Law.** Text and Lectures.

Prof. Cornett. Six periods a week.

1. **Evidence.** Texts, Jones on Evidence, and Code of Georgia, with cases selected by the professor.
2. **Personalty.**
3. **Wills and Administration.** Text, Gardner on Wills.

Prof. Upson. Five periods a week.

1. **Negotiable Instruments.** Text, Norton on Wills and Notes, Code of Georgia.
2. **Banks and Banking.** Text.
3. **Insurance.** Text, Vance.

Prof. Stewart. Twenty periods.

**Parliamentary Law.** Text, Reed's Manual.

## THIRD YEAR.

The work of the third year will be chiefly the study of cases and procedure. Additional courses will be given in Conflict of Laws and Banking.

Prof. Morris. Five periods a week.

1. **Procedure and Practice in the State Courts.**
2. **Cases on Procedure.**
3. **Cases on Torts.**
4. **Cases on Corporations.**

Prof. Cobb. Three periods a week.

1. **Lectures and Text on Procedure and Practice.**



Prof. Cornett. Four periods a week.

1. **Federal Procedure.** Cases and Lectures.
2. **Cases on Contracts.**
3. **Cases on Evidence.**

Prof. Upson. Four periods a week.

1. **Realty.**
2. **Bankruptcy.**
3. **Bankruptcy Appellate Court Procedure.**
4. **Federal Income Tax. State Inheritance Tax.**

#### METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

**Reading.** The best features of the lecture and the recitation are secured by the method of instruction pursued in this Department. Reading is daily assigned in the text-books, the professor comments on the same, and the student is required to recite thereon. By this means each part of the subject is explained to the student, is then read by him, and he is either questioned, or hears others questioned.

From experience, as well as from observation, it is believed that the "lecture system" alone, as pursued in so many similar institutions, does not meet at the necessities of the case. However learned the lecturer and however attentive the student, the impression left upon the beginner's mind is not so permanent as that produced by his own study of the subject, reinforced by the oral recitations and by the explanations of the professors. Under the plan of instruction outlined, the student studies with the incentive of desire to learn, and with the knowledge that his fellow students will hear his oral examinations. Ample explanations and illustrations, together with incidental lectures arising out of the subject of the lesson, from the professors, aid the student's own labor. The consequence is that the student, from pride as well as ambition, learns each lesson, and his knowledge thus acquired is permanently fixed in his mind. The act of reciting fixes in the mind that which is recited. Moreover, the professor is, by this means, enabled to ascertain those points which are not understood by each student, and to adapt his explanations to the need of the entire class.

**Lectures.** With this system of daily drilling in the recitation rooms, and with the proper study which it enforces, the student is given a sufficient knowledge of the subject to prepare his mind for the incalculable benefit to be derived from lectures. It is believed that a knowledge of the law cannot well be obtained under either system unaided by the other; the effort is thus made to derive all the benefits of both. All the good features of the "recitation system" are thus combined with the "lecture system," and the attempt made to reap the fruits of both the general plans of professional education.

**Case Study.** The study of cases illustrative of the principles under

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discussion is being steadily developed. The facilities for this work are greatly increased by the additions to the library. Special emphasis is laid upon the study of Georgia cases, but the adjudications of courts of last resort throughout the country are examined and discussed. The student is shown how to find and select authorities upon the questions under investigation. He is directed to trace the adjudications of questions from their inception in court, through the development up to the crystalization of the settled doctrine as announced in the ruling case, and thus to observe the growth of law. This is more important in our State than elsewhere because the doctrine announced by the Supreme Court is frequently embodied in the Code, and thus becomes positive statute.

**Case Method.** Frequently the question is asked, is the case method used in this Department? In answering, exclusively not, the reasons can be no better stated than in the language of Dr. Joseph Redlich, of the University of Vienna, in his report to the Carnegie Foundation: "First, before the student enters upon the case method of study, he ought to have a certain foundation upon which to build, which should give him a prospectus and should acquaint him with the elementary ideas and the fundamental concepts common to all branches of the law. Similarly, at the end of the term of study, an effort should be made to give the student a comprehensive view of the law as a whole, and of its relations to the administration of justice. Second, the law school course should be lengthened to cover a period of four years."

**Pleading.** In addition this course offers exceptional advantages in the frequent exercises in the actual drafting of pleadings and other legal papers, thus practically impressing on the mind of the student the principles involved by putting them into actual use.

It is not, of course, expected that accomplished lawyers will be turned out in a course so short as this necessarily is. Until the time appears proper for lengthening the term of professional study, the course must be adapted to existing circumstances. But there is no reason why a student of average ability should not acquire in the allotted time a knowledge of the general principles of law, and a sufficient knowledge of "how to study" to carry on alone his advancement in the leisure which usually befalls the young lawyer.

### EXAMINATIONS.

There are two kinds of examinations—oral and written. Each professor daily examines orally on the prescribed reading. Written examinations are held at the conclusion of each text-book or branch of study. These examinations are made very searching, and the student is given abundant time to write out his answers without assistance, thus impressing upon his mind what he has learned and disclosing accurately and impartially his progress.

### DEGREE.

Students who continue in actual attendance upon the exercises of this Department during the three years, of two terms each, and those who are admitted to the second year of the course, and continue in actual attendance for two years, of two terms, to-wit: the autumn and spring terms, and complete successfully the required course of study, receive the degree of Bachelor of Laws, of the University of Georgia.

### ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Under the law of the State the graduates of this Department are admitted to the bar, without examination, on presentation of the diploma.

Under a rule of the United States Court for the Northern District of Georgia, graduates of this Department who have been admitted to the State Bar will be admitted to the District Court of the United States without examination.

### HONORS.

Two members of the Law Department are allowed places among the Senior speakers on Commencement Day, and one representative of the Department on University Day. The speakers from the Law Department are chosen by the Faculty of the Law Department for general excellence in all the exercises and branches of study in the Department. Those of the third year class only are eligible to those places, who have attended the full three years' course in this Department, and have incurred no conditions.

### MOOT COURTS AND LEGAL EXERCISES.

After the students are sufficiently advanced, moot courts are held in which one of the professors presides, the juries being taken from the students in other departments of the University. The law students are assigned to act as counsel in the cases on trial. In these courts the students are taught the actual practice of law, such as pleading, drawing orders, moving for new trials, advocacy before the court and jury, the use of reports and text-books as authority; in short, all the elements of actual court house practice.

Second year students are given practical work in practice and procedure two hours each month throughout the year.

Throughout the course exercises are given in pleading and drawing deeds, wills and mortgages, and all kinds of legal documents, including commercial paper. It is the purpose of the Department to equip its graduates for active practice of the profession.

A moot parliament is conducted by students under the direction of the instructor, wherein actual practice is had in parliamentary law.

A class in public speaking is conducted by one of the professors.

## SOCIETIES.

### Literary.

There are two literary societies in connection with the University, viz., the Demosthenian and Phi Kappa Societies. The former was founded in 1801, the latter in 1820. The members of the societies meet in their respective halls every Wednesday. Debates on interesting subjects are held at each meeting. At these debates the student learns self-reliance, readiness of expression, rapidity of thought. To the lawyer, perhaps one of the most valuable accomplishments is the ability "to think on his feet," and these societies afford a good field for the acquirement of this habit.

### JEFFERSONIAN LAW DEBATING SOCIETY.

The law students conduct a successful and beneficial society, which meets once a week, and they debate questions of law. All students of the Department are eligible to membership in the society. The society is one of the most useful features of the law course.

### DISCIPLINE.

In matters of discipline, the students of the Law Department are governed by the same rules and regulations prescribed for other students of the University.

### LIBRARY.

The General Library of the University contains more than 41,000 volumes, and is housed in a handsome modern building. About 1,000 volumes are added yearly, and the Library subscribes for nearly 200 popular and professional periodicals. A number of local and metropolitan papers are received through gift or subscription. The hours of the week-day opening are from 8:30 A. M. until 10 P. M., with half-hour recess at dinner and supper time. The Sunday hours are from 3 to 6 P. M. The Library is in charge of a trained Librarian and permanent staff of three regular assistants and several student assistants. All students have library privileges.

The Library of the Law Department is in charge of a librarian, and is open for the use of law students on every working day of the session. Within the last two years, books costing \$1,200 have been added. The library now contains complete sets of the State Reports of Courts of last resort, of the Reports of the United States Supreme Court, of the American Reports, American Decisions, American State Reports, Lawyers' Reports Annotated, with complete digests, Statutes of the State and of the United States, and valuable text-books, many of them the last editions. Several standard magazines and other law publications are in the library. These purchases have been made so judiciously and upon such advantageous terms that the actual cost is far below the value of the books.

Through the action of the authorities of the State library in



replacing text-books, many valuable reference books have been recently acquired by the law library.

The University is indebted to the widow of the late Brantley A. Denmark for the handsome and valuable library of her husband and of her son, the late Thomas N. Denmark, both loyal sons of the institution. Valuable text-books were recently donated to the University by Hon. Alex C. King, of Atlanta. The Reports of the State Supreme Court and of the Court of Appeals, the Acts of the Legislature, Codes and other public books are furnished to the library by the State.

Recently Mr. W. W. Davis, of Macon, gave to this Department the splendid law library collected by his father, the late Hon. Buford M. Davis, '69, and by his brother, the lamented Bryan B. Davis, '07. This collection of several hundred volumes contains valuable text-books, reports and digests.

Hon. H. S. West, of Athens, has recently donated a valuable collection of text-books and reference books to the Department.

During the year 1914 several hundred volumes were added by the gift to the University of the Horace B. Russel library.

The widow of Hon. W. S. Basinger donated more than a hundred valuable volumes of her husband's library to the Department in 1915.

During the present year Hon. Hamilton McWhorter made a handsome gift to the school of a set of the Federal Reporter and a number of other valuable volumes.

Mr. Gerrard Glenn of New York also donated fifty volumes of the Georgia Report.

Through the instrumentality of Hon. R. Toombs DuBose the school received from the State two sets of Georgia Reports, two sets of Appeals Reports, and two sets of Park's Codes.

### FOUNDATION AND GROWTH.

More than half century ago three distinguished Georgians founded a law school which exists today as the Law Department of the University of Georgia. While methods of legal study and education have, in these years, changed, nay undergone a revolution, the great underlying principles of the founders are today the inspiration of the teachers and the norm of the progress of this school. No men were by temperament and training better fitted to impress on the student the due relation of principle and practice, the accurate adjustment of the laws to the law. Thus this school seeks to instill those unchangeable principles of the law which must animate all philosophically framed rules of conduct, and at the same time give actual practice as far as possible, in the application of those rules. While it strives to attain a standard of excellence in the academic training of the lawyer, it keeps always in view the fact that, to the lawyer, law is a business, the most intensely practical of all human pursuits.

The high standard of professional honor and courtesy set by the founders is the priceless heritage of the school today. Unceasing effort in all the work of the school, is made to impress the student with the solemn responsibility of the lawyer, and the sacredness of the trust imposed upon him. The ideals of the school are high and clean.

### PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT.

For many years the school has been moving forward steadily, and as rapidly as the conditions in the State allow. More than ten years ago the Law Department became in reality an integral part of the University, and the transfer from the Academic to the Law School of any but worthy men ceased. The adoption of the two years' course soon followed. The wisdom, if not the necessity, of that action was never doubtful. The efficiency of the work was more than doubled. The approval of the State Bar Association has been repeatedly expressed. The election of additional teachers has been an untold advantage. The requirement of fifteen academic units for entrance went into operation with the opening of the session of 1908, and has borne good fruit in the better class of students admitted.

Beginning with the autumn term of 1919, the course for graduation has been extended to three years. The successful inauguration of this change is evidenced by the gratifying attendance upon the first year course.

Among the many advantages offered by the school most worthy of note is the connection with the University. The advantages of this connection at once occur to the student. Access to the academic schools, the libraries, debating societies, participation in literary and other University activities, wider acquaintanceship with the young men of the State, University fellowship are invaluable to the lawyer.

That an institution cherishing such ideals and earnestly endeavoring to fulfill its obligations to State and people receive the recognition of Georgia is no surprise to its alumni, and is a source of gratification to all friends of thorough training for the practice of the profession.

### HISTORICAL NOTE.

At the regular meeting of the Trustees of the University of Georgia in 1859, the board determined to reorganize the University, and in the plan that was then adopted it was determined to establish a law school, "in which facilities for the best legal education would be afforded." In pursuance of the plan, on August 4, 1859, on motion of Governor Herschel V. Johnson, Joseph Henry Lumpkin (the first Chief Justice of Georgia), William Mope Hull and Thomas R. R. Cobb were elected professors, and the law school opened in the autumn of that year. On December 19, 1859, by an Act of the



General Assembly of Georgia, the Lumpkin Law School was incorporated, and these three gentlemen were both the incorporators and the professors. From that time to the death of Judge Lumpkin in 1867 (Mr. Cobb having died in 1862), the Law Department of the University was conducted under the name of the Lumpkin Law School, and the graduates were awarded their diplomas by the Trustees at the regular Commencement. The exercises of the law school were suspended during the War between the States.

In August, 1867, Benjamin H. Hill and William L. Mitchell were elected by the Board of Trustees to the two vacancies in the Law Department, and from that time forward the Law School has been conducted under the name of the **Law Department of the University**.

From the time of Mr. Hill's election to the United States Senate in 1877, his connection with the school was nominal, and the classes were under the sole care of Dr. Mitchell until 1881, when Pope Barrow and George Dudley Thomas were elected professors of law. Dr. Mitchell died in 1882 and Mr. Barrow resigned in 1883. In 1884 Andrew J. Cobb was elected, and from that time until 1890 Mr. Thomas and Mr. Cobb filled the chairs.

In 1890, Howell Cobb was elected. In 1893 Mr. Thomas and Mr. Andrew J. Cobb having resigned as regular professors, and become lecturers, Sylvanus Morris was elected.

The chair of lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence was filled by Dr. R. D. Moore until 1873, to 1879 by Dr. R. M. Smith, from 1880 to 1883 by Dr. John Gardine, and in 1883 Dr. S. C. Benedict was elected. In 1907, Dr. Benedict having resigned, T. F. Green was elected Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence. In 1908, Mr. Green having resigned Dr. James C. Bloomfield was elected Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence.

From 1873 to the time of his death in January 1888, Chancellor P. H. Mell delivered lectures on Parliamentary Law to the class in connection with the Senior class in other departments of the University. In 1894 John D. Mell was elected Lecturer on Parliamentary Law.

Dr. J. H. T. McPherson was elected Lecturer on Roman Law in 1899.

In 1900 Sylvanus Morris was elected Dean.

In 1901 the Course of Study was extended from one to two years.

In 1906 Thomas F. Green was elected Lecturer on Federal Procedure.

In 1908 Hon. Andrew J. Cobb was elected Lecturer on Procedure and Constitutional Law.

In 1909, Hon. Howell Cobb having resigned as regular professor and having been made professor emeritus, Mr. Thomas F. Green was elected regular professor of law.

Hon. Howell Cobb died during the year 1909.

In 1909, John D. Mell resigned as Lecturer on Parliamentary Law.

In 1912 Joseph S. Stewart was elected Lecturer on Parliamentary Law.

In 1913, H. Abit Nix was elected Instructor in Law.

In 1916, the Chair of Medical Jurisprudence was abolished.

In 1918, Messrs. Green and Nix resigned and Messrs. Walter G. Cornett and Henry G. Howard were elected Instructors in Law. Mr. Howard was called to the military service, and resigned. Mr. Stephen C. Upson was elected to the vacancy in 1919.

In June 1921, the Faculty was reorganized, the three members in office being retained and Hon. Andrew J. Cobb being elected a regular professor.

### TUITION AND EXPENSES.

The tuition in the Law Department is \$75.00 per annum, divided as follows: \$40.00 for the autumn term, to January first, and \$35.00 for the spring term, from January first to Commencement. Tuition is payable in advance at the beginning of each term.

No matriculation or library fee is required in this Department. The students in law are entitled to the privilege of all other departments of the University, at Athens, without extra charge.

The expenses of the course are as follows:

Tuition, per annum -----	\$75.00
Initiation fee, literary society -----	2.00
Infirmary fee -----	3.00
Visit from Physician at Room. Privileges of Infirmary and nurse. Prescriptions. Typhoid Innoculation. Physical Examination.	
Gymnasium fee -----	3.00
Classes in Gymnastics. Privileges of the Building and Swimming Pool.	
Athletic fee -----	11.00
Admission to all Contests held in Athens.	
Board, per month -----	18.00
Room rent, light, heat, etc., per month -----	6.00
Stationery for the year -----	2.00
Text-books can be had for about (each year) -----	75.00

The incidental expenses of a student are just what he makes them, and the patrons of the University are urged to take into their own hands the control of a matter which no college regulations can reach.

Excellent table board on the coöperative plan can be had in the new Denmark Dining Hall at 18.00 per month; elsewhere at \$20.00 per month and upwards. In Candler Hall (the new Dormitory), and in New College the rooms contain bedstead, washstand, tables and chairs. The student furnishes pillows and the necessary linen. On account of the large demand for these rooms, application should be made as far in advance as possible to the Chancellor.

If dormitory rooms cannot be obtained, or are not desired, the

next cheapest plan is to rent a furnished room in some residence near the Dining Hall. Many such rooms are for rent, on the campus and elsewhere. The prices range from \$10.00 per month, \$5.00 for each occupant of a room), upwards, including rent of furniture and bedding, attendance and lights, but not usually including fuel.

If preferred, the student can obtain board and lodging in private houses, at prices ranging from \$25.00 upward per month.

### LOAN FUNDS.

Law students are admitted to participate in the benefits of the "Brown Fund" and the "Lumpkin Fund." Those who wish information in regard to these funds should write to Chancellor David C. Barrow, Athens, Georgia.

### CLASS OF 1921.

Alexander, William Walker	Thomasville
Andrews, Earnest Edward	Toccoa
Berman, Joseph Emile	Camilla
Brown, Elijah Alexander	Atlanta
Cody, Welborn Butt	Atlanta
Dasher, Joseph Edwin	Valdosta
Dickerson, Robert Glenn	Homerville
Ford, Preston Brooks	Sylvester
Futral, Jesse Ogletree	Griffin
Holmes, Pierce Edward	Vidalia
Jolles, Nathan	Washington
Lanier, Wilmer Dean	Harlem
Lesser, Joseph Herman	Rome
Martin, Raymond William	Newnan
McCanless, Edgar Maxwell	Canton
McFarland, James Archie	Dalton
Spence, Robert Edward Lee	Albany
Wengrow, Isaac Max	Brunswick
Whelchel, Ovid Thompson	Gainesville

### ROLL OF STUDENTS IN THE DEPARTMENT.

#### SESSION—1920-1921.

#### FIRST YEAR.

Bivins, Martin Luther	Moultrie
Boatwright, James, Jr.	Augusta
Brown, James Andrew	Athens
Cheeves, James Parke	Atlanta
Cook, Howard	Palmetto
Cook, Lawrence Douglas	Atlanta
Cooley, Thomas Hayes	Elberton
Covington, Edward Monroe	Jacksonville, Fla.
Crawley, Hugh Douglas	Milner

Daniel, Benjamin	Moultrie
Davis, Charles Aubrey	Arlington
Drake, Elton	Winder
Durden, Cecil Roscoe	Graymont
Finch, George Griffin	Atlanta
Fields, Cyrus West	Rome
Garland, Ruben Augustus	Atlanta
Goodrum, James Thompson	Newnan
Gordon, James Francis	Atlanta
Grayson, Spence Munroe	Savannah
Harr, Earnest John	Savannah
Hall, Jesse Seaborn	Talbotton
Hargrett, William Thomas, Jr.	Tifton
Heath, James McNiell	Camilla
Hogan, Earnest Clifford	Stonewall
Howard, Edward Young	Stephens
Jones, Jerome	Atlanta
Jones, Roy Sexton	College Park
Kassewitz, Harold	Fitzgerald
Lewis, Charles Arthur	Dawson
McMillan, Walter Cummings	Jesup
Pool, Howard	Dacula
Raines, William Henry	Athens
Richards, Clarence Dobson	Atlanta
Rosser, James Ralph	LaFayette
Schaal, Sidney Max	Savannah
Sibley, Marion Erwin	Milledgeville
Sims, William Decar	Valdosta
Spurlin, Paul Merrill	Atlanta
Stancil, Ulysses Vasco	Eastonollee
Tillman, Henry Young	Valdosta
Treadwell, George Hardy	Atlanta
Tuggle, Ralph Carl	Atlanta
Tyson, Glenn Cheatham	Atlanta
Venable, Melville Welborn	Atlanta
Walker, James Willie	Sylvania
Wells, John Whitfield	Savannah
Wilcox, John Ernest	Atlanta
Wilkerson, Enoch Hoodie	Barnesville
Woodall, Allen McGee	Columbus

#### SECOND YEAR.

Alexander, William Walker	Thomasville
Anderson, Robert Lanier	Macon
Arnold, Allen Johnson	Monroe
Arnold, James Willie	Statham
Bowers, Bunah B.	Canon

Boykin, Samuel Jefferson	Carrollton
Braswell, Reuben Alvin	Dacula
Clark, Nephew King	Savannah
Congdon, William Pryor	Augusta
Dekle, Mitchell Seth	Metter
Donahue, Walter Hugh	Savannah
Everett, Curtis Harold	Atlanta
Fawcett, Alexander Robert	Savannah
Few, Samuel Warren	Apalachee
Godfrey, John Dewey	Davisboro
Goodwin, Edward Clinton	Savannah
Gray, Herbert Clinton	Augusta
Hancock, Richard Harris	Atlanta
Hartridge, Julian, Jr.	Savannah
Hayes, Jones	Eastanollee
Henry, William Osborne	Savannah
Hicky, Richard Lee	Atlanta
Holcombe, Milton Lee	Atlanta
Johnstone, Amos Carlisle	Atlanta
Kennedy, Harvey John	Barnesville
Lanier, Linton Grady	Statesboro
Levie, Albert Theodore	Montezuma
Mann, George Travis	Milner
Moss, Boyd Cooper	Toccoa
Mull, Clarence Johnstone	Rome
McCaskill, Rhynehardt Elliott	Athens
McDowell, James Peter	Griffin
McGee, Theo Jackson	Columbus
McWhirter, John Walton	Royston
McWhorter, Edwin Ariel	Savannah
Northcutt, William Stokley	College Park
Ryan, Andrew Joseph, Jr.	Savannah
Shelor, James Chalmers	Atlanta
Sheppard, John Walter	Daisy
Shipp, William Wesley	Moultrie
Thomas, William Glenn	Jesup
Tisinger, Harvey Henry	Carrollton
Troutman, J. Frank	Fort Valley
Walton, Miller Carswell	Augusta
Wilson, John Bryan	Loganville

## THIRD YEAR.

Andrews, Earnest Edward	Toccoa
Berman, Joseph Emile	Camilla
Brown, Elijah Alexander	Atlanta
Cody, Welborn Butt	Atlanta
Dasher, Joseph Edwin	Valdosta



Dickerson, Robert Glenn	Homerville
Ford, Preston Brooks	Sylvester
Futral, Jesse Ogletree	Griffin
Holmes, Pierce Edward	Vidalia
Jolles, Nathan	Washington
Lanier, Wilmer Dean	Harlem
Lesser, Joseph Herman	Rome
Martin, Raymond William	Newnan
McCanless, Edgar Maxwell	Canton
McFarland, James Archie	Dalton
Spence, Robert Edward Lee	Albany
Wengrow, Isaac Max	Brunswick
Whelchel, Ovid Thompson	Gainesville

#### ACADEMIC ELECTIVES.

Carson, John Pate	Tifton
Colvin, Miss Mary Richards	Atlanta
Cordray, William Earnest	Savannah
Crane, William Moore	Athens
Dart, Francis Claments	Douglas
Durden, Walter Dawson	Graymont
Hendricks, George Linton	Metter
Highsmith, Everett Way	Baxley
Hill, James Pittman	Athens
Methvin, Oscar Rollin	Dexter
Owens, John Sheffield	Atlanta
Ross, Julian Everette	Winder
Siebert, Leonard Robert	Valdosta
Singer, Leon	Winder
West, Joseph Henry	Union Point
Willis, Olin Stewart	Meigs
Wimberley, Earnest Clifford	Lyons

#### SPECIAL.

Boykin, James Manley	Atlanta
Chambers, Gordon Worth	Augusta
Florence, George Alexander	Athens
Palmer, Fred	Cleveland
Trapnell, James Comer	Metter

#### VETERINARY MEDICINE.

Bailey, Herbert Glynn	Cobb
Davis, Alva Bethel	Donalsonville
Hodgson, Harold Bishop	Athens
Mann, Joe Wheeler	Lyons
Rutland, John Thomas, Jr.	LaGrange
Whatley, Clifford Edwards	Reynolds
Total	140



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John Pepper Atkinson ----- Greenville

John Raymond Slater ----- Valdosta

**University Day Speaker.**

Claud Thaddeus Burnett ----- Leslie

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**With Honor.**

Preston Brooks Ford ----- Sylvester

Nathan Jolles ----- Washington

Joseph Herman Lesser ----- Rome

James Archie McFarland ----- Dalton

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